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INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

GDR-USSR TOURISM THRIVES

East Berlin PRESSE-INFORMATIONEN in German 22 Apr 77 pp 3-4

[Article by Hans-Rudolf Hinzpeter, general director of the GDR Travel Bureau:
"Tourist Travel Between the GDR and USSR Under the Banner of the Red October:]

[Text] This year, as we observe the 60th anniversary of the Great Socialist October Revolution, tourism between the USSR and our republic assumes special significance with its strong tendency toward uniting people and educating them. In 1971, 86,000 GDR citizens visited the Soviet Union with our travel bureau. In 1977, about 165,000 GDR citizens, as tourists of the GDR Travel Bureau and an additional 30,000 with the GDR Youth Travel Bureau "Jugend-tourist" [youth tourist] will visit the land of Lenin and become familiar with sights in all Soviet Republics. But it is not only the sights that make the Soviet Union a desirable country to visit, it is above all the hospitality which our citizens receive everywhere in the Soviet Union. They retain unforgettable impressions through their meetings with Soviet citizens who, like themselves, stand for a happy future, for the preservation of peace, and for friendship with all people on earth.

Through extensive tour offerings and in conjunction with our Soviet partner bureau Intourist as well as with the help of the Society for German-Soviet Friendship and the Soviet Society for Friendship With the GDR, our Travel Bureau has planned some special programs this year in which tourists from our country will become acquainted with the sites of the Russian revolutionary movement and the work of V.I. Lenin. For these trips Intourist is preparing special events, e.g., round-table discussions and forums at which personalities from USSR public life will give information about the development of the first socialist state and answer tourists' questions.

The 141 train trips for tourists have been included in these arrangements. Special features are trips during which passengers on tourist trains can visit the cities of Volgograd and Ulyanovsk. For these programs preference is given to factories and collectives.

These trips will give our citizens the opportunity to honor those who died for the cause of the Red October and to meet at friendship parties with old Bolsheviks, active fighters for Soviet power, veterans of the revolution, the civil war and the Great Patriotic War, and with heroes of Soviet labor.

It is our special concern to take good care of the approximately 60,000 tourists from the Soviet Union who will visit our republic in 1977, almost twice as many as in 1971, and to organize some special trips through programs appropriate to the 60th anniversary. Special importance is given to these trips by the fact that in the same year we are observing the 30th anniversary of the founding of our Friendship Society in the GDR. For this reason a special route with the theme "30 Years of German-Soviet Friendship" aims to make possible friendly meetings at places of work with basic units of the Society for German-Soviet Friendship, and to enlarge and strengthen already existing contacts.

The program "Antifascist Resistance" includes, besides sightseeing tours, a visit to the memorial sites of our republic, where tourists will be given the opportunity to become acquainted with German antifascist resistance. In addition to a special tour of the Museum for German History in Berlin, friendship meetings will be organized for these groups, at which former resistance fighters from the GDR will participate. These two programs will be offered by our Travel Bureau for about 3,500 Soviet tourists throughout the entire year.

A special political highlight will be a visit to the GDR by the tourist train of the Soviet Friendship Society on the occasion of the 30th anniversary of the Society for German-Soviet Friendship. Participants come from different Soviet Republics and will as part of the program journey to their respective partner bezirks or partner cities.

On 7 November 1977, the 60th anniversary of the October Revolution, we will be visited by 37 Soviet travel groups with 1,200 tourists, for whom special programs with friendship meetings will be given. We are planning special tours with the themes: "Tracing Lenin in Germany" and "The Influence of the Great October Socialist Revolution on Germany."

For the anniversary year 1977 the employees' collective of the GDR Travel Bureau has set for itself the responsible task of developing tourism with new ideas, increased cooperation and initiative, so that the friendly relations between the GDR and USSR might be further intensified and strengthened.

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INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

SHIELD-76 EXERCISE DESCRIBED

Training Scenario

Warsaw ZOLNIERZ POLSKI in Polish No 36, 5 Sep 76 p 7

[Article by Jan Akielaszek: "We Meet at Exercises"]

[Text] Inter-allied field exercises for the Warsaw Pact Joint Forces constitute an excellent, practical school of cooperation for the military personnel of the brother armed forces, a school for strengthening internationalist ties and the brotherhood of arms.

The garrison of the Silesian Military District is preparing for joint exercises. Standing at attention on the parade ground is a column of pontoniers under the command of Sr Lt Yuriy Pavlov. Very shortly they would be moving out to a river-crossing site.

"Prior to this joint exercise," stated Lt Yu. Pavlov, "we trained for many hours on the water. Recently on several occasions we have built a bridge much faster than is required, receiving a mark of very good. This February we worked in cooperation with Polish tank crews. It was an interesting exercise. Of my men, the following Komsomol members did a very good job: Pvt Vladimir Filin, Pvt Yevgeniy Polyubenko, and Pfc Vladimir Dimitriev. I am also counting heavily on them right now."

The men stood smartly at attention. The company commander reminded his men to maintain the proper distance between vehicles and to observe safety rules.

At the head of the column are the vehicles driven by the best driver-mechanics, Sgts Viktor Korozheylin, Rashid Safyan, and Anatoliy Galuk. The traffic control team was the first to get underway. The traffic controllers would be escorting the pontoniers to the river-crossing site.

"See you at the exercise!" we said as we took our leave.

"I believe our bridge will serve you well," smiled Lieutenant Pavlov. The column disappeared around the corner.

Several days earlier the company under the command of Sr Lt Zygmunt Gluza had successfully passed the test at the field exercise.

"I have a well-trained subunit," stated Senior Lieutenant Gluza.

"The men can perform under the most difficult conditions. The gunners destroy most targets with the first rounds. The drivers have learned to handle their tanks well. We have men who are particularly reliable. They include the following: Cpl Marek Jaworski, Cpl Krzysztof Lusar, Sr Sgt Edward Szczok, Sr Sgt Andrzej Cieply, and Sr Sgt Sylvester Winsztal."

There is plenty of work after an exercise. The tank crews are working conscientiously.

"We not only train together but also enjoy recreation together, when the friendliest contacts result in even closer relationships. I have many good friends among the Soviet pontoniers. Thanks to these contacts I now have a pretty good mastery of Russian, and the Komsomol members also know some Polish," said one of the soldiers. Company commander Sr Lt Gluza is an experienced officer and knows that solid training and preparation of a subunit determines training results. It is for this reason that he spends long hours in the subunit and on the tank line. He endeavors to be everywhere, to notice everything, to ensure that his men and equipment perform well in combat.

PHOTO CAPTIONS

1. p 7. A get-together before departure for the exercise.
2. p 7. Sr Lt Yuriy Pavlov, Soviet pontonier commanding officer, assigns a mission to his men.
3. p 7. Everything must be thoroughly checked....
4. p 7. Leading tank commander Cpl Marek Jawarski.

Pact Troops in Poland

Warsaw ZOLNIERZ POLSKI in Polish No 36, 5 Sep 76 p 7

[Article by Boleslaw Sznajder: "Allied Cooperation"]

[Text] The men of the Polish People's Army are maintaining friendly contacts with their comrades in arms in the armed forces of the socialist

community. But particularly close contacts are maintained with our friends in neighboring countries: the Soviet Army, the Czechoslovak People's Army, and the National People's Army of the GDR. Allied cooperation is being continuously enriched with new content and new forms. One can cite many examples of this cooperation: joint exercises, get-togethers and mutual visits. All this serves the objective of exchange of information, deepening of friendship and establishment of personal contacts between military personnel.

In return for last year's visit to this country by military personnel of the National People's Army of the GDR and the joint rally at the Polish Military Organization compound, several dozen leading soldiers from the Pomeranian Military District paid a visit to our German comrades in arms. The group included the following exemplary commanders: Lt Zbigniew Smioszek, Capt Leszek Hipp, Cpl Krzysztof Jochyn, and Cpl Jan Bajew. The group also included the following leading specialists and youth activists: Capt Wiktor Klisz, Jr Lt Ryszard Siedlarz, Sr Cpl Jerzy Wolangiewicz, Cpl Franciszek Holeczek, Sr Sgt Roman Kotlowski and many others.

During the several-day visit with our friends, the Polish soldiers had many opportunities to become acquainted with the problems of building socialism in the GDR, with the life and youth affairs of our neighbors, and with the training system and tasks of our brothers in arms in the National People's Army of the GDR. As guests of leading industrial enterprises -- including the Rostock-Warnemunde Shipyards, the Fish Processing Plant and industrial enterprises in Neubrandenburg, these top training performers from the Pomeranian Military District had much opportunity to become acquainted with their working conditions, product quality and specific production processes.

Visiting their comrades in arms, the Polish soldiers were treated hospitably and in a very friendly manner by their friends in the National People's Army of the GDR. They visited a training center, a unity traditions hall, had a number of get-togethers with fellow soldiers, and at the end of their visit played a game of volleyball.

A similar reception was experienced by our group with the men of a unit named after Julian Marchlewski. A solemn roll call, with the participation of soldiers from both armies, was held at the monument to this Polish revolutionary, patron of a unit in the National People's Army of the GDR. The soldier delegations laid bouquets of flowers, while our comrades in arms from the National People's Army maintained an honor guard by the monument. A roll call of those who lost their lives was also held in the Lane of the Honored at the Monument to German Antifascists. Those present honored with a moment of silence the memory of those men of the Soviet Army and the Polish Army who had laid down their lives, as well as the prisoners held in Hitler's death camps.

Soldiers of another military unit organized an interesting program for their friends from Poland. At the initiation of the Free German Youth organization, a three-way marksmanship competition was held in honor of the visit by their Polish comrades, as well as discoteque entertainment, games and comradely amusements. Coeds from the Higher School of Education were invited to the discoteque dance. The guests enjoyed themselves late into the evening, while the coeds from the Higher School of Education captivated the soldiers not only with their charm and beauty but also with their outstanding vocal talents.

PHOTO CAPTIONS

1. p 7. Polish soldiers accompanied by colleagues from the National People's Army of the GDR visit the unit's traditions hall.
2. p 7. Delegations of soldiers of the brother armies laid wreaths in the Lane of the Honored at the Mausoleum of German Antifascists.
3. p 7. On an excursion to the Rostock Shipyards.

Reasons for 'Shield 76'

Warsaw ZOLNIERZ POLSKI in Polish No 37, 12 Sep 76 p 3

[Article by Stanislaw Dymek: "State of Security"]

[Text] State of security? This term, if applied to Poland's political-defense situation, is captivating in its simplicity and at the same time (independent of its utilization in another conceptual sphere) its complete adequacy of meaning. It is precisely as follows: we are living under conditions of guaranteed national security, within the area of influence of the indissoluble, because it rests on ideological unity, defensive alliance of the socialist countries, in a situation of full recognition in international law, both as regards territory, system, and the right to an independent existence as a state.

This last statement, today so self-evident, must be emphasized and strengthened with the reminder that only somewhat more than 30 years ago Poland was viewed by the Nazi Reich as a "Sesonstaat" (seasonal state), which resulted in universally-known historical consequences.

It is obvious that the state of security of a specific country is comprised of many additional factors. It is not only the defense-political situation but also economic potential and achievements, the cohesiveness of society, place in the family of nations, and international prestige. All these factors today are favorable to our nation. Also of significance is the

balance of power between the two principal systems -- which also favors us -- as well as vigoroussness and effectiveness of foreign policy. In this last area our country has enjoyed many significant successes, promoting a consolidation of positive trends on the continent of Europe and throughout the world.

A year has now passed since the signing of the Helsinki Agreements at the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe. In spite of many attempts to undermine the significance of this historic document, particularly on the part of right-wing and militaristic propaganda centers in the West, in spite of numerous machinations by traditionally cold-war elements, the European continent stands today on a foundation of peace and collective security which is stronger than at any time in the past. The European peoples have unquestionably accomplished a great deal, establishing principles of coexistence, mutual rapprochement and cooperation.

During the year which has passed since the Helsinki Conference, the points of the charter for peaceful coexistence signed in Helsinki have become reality to a great degree, particularly in the area of economic relations, diplomatic contacts, as well as cultural exchange. Europe still has a long road ahead of it, however. Political détente has not yet been joined by military détente; in spite of great efforts on the part of the socialist countries, expected progress has not been made at the Vienna Arms Limitations Talks. In addition, as the Moscow newspaper PRAVDA stated: "There is still clearly in evidence resistance on the part of those forces which attempted to prevent the conference from being held, and which subsequently attempted to hinder successful conclusion of the Helsinki Conference, and which now would like to hamper implementation of the Helsinki Resolutions." To this we should add that there has appeared and is currently being assiduously propagandized in NATO circles a theory of "strained détente," from which it is only one step to a thesis of "armed peace" or, one step lower, to the once-practiced "policy from a position of strength." There appear one after another in the Western press "Eastern affairs experts," who endeavor to demonstrate that détente brings one-sided benefits to the Soviet Union and the other nations of the socialist community, that it is a tactical maneuver, the intent of which is to "lull the vigilance of the NATO nations." This is followed by appeals to make policy more rigid, to maintain military expenditures at the highest possible level, which happens to be, as can easily be seen in the example of the United States, a permanent practice of the leading NATO countries.

Discussing the state of our country's security, and taking into consideration our membership in the defensive alliance of the socialist community, we cannot ignore the following facts, for attacks against the idea of détente, if we consider their frequency and savagery, consist in a peculiar counter-concept of mutual existence, which goes as follows: coexistence is perfectly compatible with a continued unchecked arms race and constant military confrontation. Arguing in favor of such a dangerous prospect, for example, is influential American theorist James Rostow, who argues that from the standpoint of U.S. interests the endeavor to reach an agreement with the Soviet Union not only does not exclude an increase in military strength,

but quite the contrary, presupposes such a process. We should add that the views of this political scientist are usually readily accepted by the Pentagon. We should add that in the course of this year's U.S. election campaign even the very term "détente" was questioned, as being "too soft" and not being suitable to the essence of U.S. foreign policy.

There is a good reason why we are addressing these propaganda and semantic devices. They are namely a prelude to much more serious practices, predetermining that in evaluating the possibilities of preserving peace we must take into account not only political factors or factors of international law.

One consequence of a steady increase in arms expenditures by the most powerful NATO nations is a constant modernization of arms and military equipment. Without going into details, we can state that we are dealing here with breaking through the next technological threshold, both in the area of conventional and strategic nuclear missile weapons.

The long-term nature and assiduousness of activities on the part of NATO staff officers, strategists and budget planners -- totally independent of official statements by politicians -- compel the socialist nations to undertake appropriate joint defense preparations. The political significance and military potential of the Warsaw Pact are those factors which in the last two decades have influenced in a decisive manner the preservation of peace on our continent and have also influenced the implementation of many détente and disarmament initiatives. We have written on this subject on numerous occasions on these pages, accurately stressing the genesis as well as the openness and historical necessity of an alliance defense system of the socialist nations. Today we must emphasize that the fundamental goal of the efforts being taken by the Warsaw Pact member nations is a Europe living under conditions of collective security, trust and understanding.

The Warsaw Pact was formed under circumstances where there was an imperialist threat and as a response to the prior-organized North Atlantic Treaty, as well as the acceptance of the FRG to membership in NATO. Of course today that threat is considerably less than in the past (other factors include an evident equalizing of military potential), but NATO continues to maintain its aggressive and reactionary character, one of the manifestations of which is its constant opposition to national liberation and progressive aspirations in various parts of the world. The endeavor to gain predominance both in the area of arms and at the disarmament negotiating table is also significant.

Therefore we must be realists. We must assess reality not according to our own wishes but on the basis of facts. One way to secure our national existence is joint participation in such activities as the current "Shield-76" exercise, the objective of which is to test the state of readiness and efficiency of the military forces of the Warsaw Pact. It is a patriotic duty of the soldier-citizen and soldier-ally.

"Strengthening of the defense capability of our nation is an important patriotic task," stated PZPR Central Committee First Secretary Edward Gierek at the Third Plenum. "A strong, well organized state, functioning flexibly at all levels, creates the basic structure of socialist defense. Service in the cause of peace, in the cause of preventing tension and conflicts, and making the process of détente irreversible -- constitute fundamental foundation blocks of our defense policy and doctrine. We are implementing it by uniting our defense effort within the framework of the community of socialist nations -- in the Warsaw Pact. We are convinced that Europe's future belongs to the forces of peace, and we also desire for military détente to achieve success. Until this happens, however, continuous defense readiness is essential, maintained to a degree commensurate with our essential, vital needs."

Building and strengthening the framework of peace and thinking about securing our national existence and continuously building upon our achievements, we cannot forget the lessons of the past or the demands of the present. While erecting scaffolding or laying a roof, we must also have a shield within easy reach.

Exercise Locations Cited

Warsaw ZOLNIERZ POLSKI in Polish No 37, 12 Sep 76 p 4

[Text] PHOTO CAPTION

A friendly greeting was in store for the soldiers of the brother armies coming to Poland for the "Shield-76" exercise. Tactical combined units and units of the ground and air forces of the National People's Army of the GDR, the Polish Army, the Soviet Army and the Czechoslovak People's Army, totaling approximately 35,000 men, are taking part in the exercise, running from 9 to 16 September in the Bydgoszcz, Szczecin and Wroclaw areas.

Armor Scenario

Warsaw ZOLNIERZ POLSKI in Polish No 38, 19 Sep 76 p 4

[Article: "Brotherhood Redoubles Our Strength"]

[Text] The still-hot September sun, empty fields, a trackless field training area, combat vehicles. The roar of motors, the booming of guns, flashes of explosions, and clouds of dust. Infantrymen assault a position, signal personnel lay a communication line, combat engineers mine a riverbank, pontoniers build river-crossing facilities, and scouts penetrate woods and groves; artillery, rockets and missiles fire, helicopters hover over the battlefield, and jet aircraft roar past. Action on a grand scale, diversity of combat equipment, and immense striking power.

Joint exercises for the men of the Soviet Army, Czechoslovak People's Army, National People's Army of the GDR and the Polish People's Army, code-named "Shield-76."

All the men present a smart appearance. They possess a consummate mastery of modern combat equipment and work in smooth coordination with their comrades in arms.

...A long column of tanks advances along a clay-hard trail. One after another they clamber up low hills, negotiate sidehill cuts, speeding to the designated battle area. The tanks enter a clearing, deploy into attack formation, and move to the attack. The tank guns come alive. Self-propelled surface-to-air missile launchers protect the tank crews from an unexpected attack from the air.

There is an airfield somewhere in the distance, in a camouflaged clearing, utilized by combat helicopters. Ground maintenance personnel perform inspection and servicing operations as soon as a helicopter lands. Soon the "steel dragonflies" will again leap skyward and offer close air support to the mechanized troops.

A column of quad-mounted antiaircraft guns moves forward out of a cleared area in the forest. They are providing protection to mechanized units advancing in parallel.

A vast empty area. Tanks were roaring across it, followed by infantry combat vehicles. The soldiers dismount ahead of barbed-wire obstacles and advance swiftly toward the enemy trenches, shouting as they advance. The battle swept forward deep into the enemy's defenses....

Soviet and Czechoslovak soldiers as well as soldiers of the National People's Army of the GDR were engaged in similar actions. They were working at full effort, operating in close coordination -- individual riflemen, subunit with subunit, unit with unit. Infantryman with artilleryman, tanker with combat engineer....

The demands of today's battlefield are tough. They can be handled only by soldiers who are ideologically highly-motivated, thoroughly trained and furnished with modern combat equipment.

Military personnel of the Warsaw Pact forces taking part in the "Shield-76" exercise are distinguished by precisely such characteristics. Their strength is multiplied by brotherhood.

This was a subject of discussion during get-togethers -- in the subunits, with workers, scientists, and people in the arts. Get-togethers became demonstrations of friendship and brotherhood binding together the allied armies and the peoples of the socialist community.

The "Shield-76" exercise demonstrated a high level of combat readiness on the part of the men of the Soviet Army, Czechoslovak People's Army, National People's Army of the GDR and the Polish Army.

Editor's note: The photographs show fragments of the initial phase of the exercise. Succeeding issues will contain more extensive, color-illustrated reports.

PHOTO CAPTIONS

1. p 4. Group of officers from the allied armies taking part in the "Shield-76" exercise, discussing the operation objectives.
2. p 4. Self-propelled surface-to-air missile launchers deployed close to a forest protect mechanized troops against air attack.
3. p 4. Tanks deploy into attack formation and swiftly advance.
4. p 4. At a field airstrip.
5. p 4. Infantrymen dismount from infantry combat vehicles and move to the attack.
6. p 4. Friendly conversations. Get-togethers between Soviet and Polish soldiers and Polish community representatives during the "Shield-76" exercise.

Antiaircraft Scenario

Warsaw ZOLNIERZ POLSKI in Polish No 38, 19 Sep 76 p 9

[Article by Jan Akielaszek: "We Met Them at 'Shield-76'"]

[Text] It was the fifth day of the exercise. Today's orders for the antiaircraft gun crews of Capt Kazimierz Biernaczyk's battery read as follows: "Defend bridge to be crossed by friendly troops!"

While the gun crews were taking their fire positions, the radar facility was buzzing with action. The facility commander had spotted a target, and another operator, Cpl Hipolit Kowalski, was working in coordination with his superior. Nobody had any doubt whatsoever that the "aggressor" aircraft were advancing toward the bridge. Things would soon get hot. The aircraft were now attacking, but the defense was effective, with everybody working hard.

The troops had crossed the bridge, but this did not signify the end of the job for the antiaircraft gun crews. Another change of fire positions....

After several hours on the road, the trucks were approaching the destination! Even now, however, the antiaircraft gun crews could not rest. The guns were pointed skyward. The radar antennas proceeded to scan. Antiaircraft guns were booming somewhere over to the left. The gunfire increased in intensity. The sky was clear and blue, without a single cloud. Capt Kazimierz Biernaczyk's battery was alive with action, everybody manning their stations. They were ready for a combat test.

The radar commander, together with his reliable subordinates, proceeded on the basis of received data to look for the target in the indicated grid square. The battery's "eyes" were working in the radar van. A target return again appeared on the orange-yellow scope. The equipment was switched to automatic tracking. The surveillance radar and range indicators were operating. The battery's "eyes" are a highly precise piece of equipment, and therefore operating personnel must be thoroughly trained. If there is one error, a moment of inattention, the efforts of the entire team can be for naught. There is not even a question of "losing" the target. Little blips appear on the monitors. The aircraft are moving fast and low.

The gunners, Cpl Grzegorz Kuflinski, Emil Janas, and Edward Ratajczak, are ready to open fire. The final minutes are the tensest. Orders are barked. Guns roar. Fast, precise gunnery is required. It is evident from the crews' actions that they are excellently trained.

"It has to be a good mark," the battery commander states.

"Five!" the report comes in. But there is no time to display their pleasure.

All clear! The column of antiaircraft guns moves to a new position. They must constantly move, and move fast. During the entire time the soldiers are on the march and in combat. The higher-ups were feeding them a large number of combat missions, running into several days.

The observers vigilantly watch the sky. Sr Lt Ryszard Lupa's platoon negotiates a hill. They will now be firing from so-called "brief halts." Results are in the hands and precision of the gunners -- bombardiers Jan Siemionowicz, Jan Matkowski, and Lucjan Paszkowski, and cannoniers Jan Wasilewski, Zdzislaw Drewnowski, and Marian Sukienik.

Enemy aircraft! The guns swing into action. The little dot in the sky becomes larger. "Fire!"

Capt Kazimierz Biernaczyk's battery received marks of five on six out of seven fire assignments, making an average of 4.85!

PHOTO CAPTIONS

1. p 9, upper right. At his station, gun commander Cpl Grzegorz Kilinski.
2. p 9, lower left. Loaders ready for action.
3. p 9, lower right. Capt Kazimierz Biernaczyk about to begin firing exercise.

Visiting Military Heads

Warsaw ZOLNIERZ POLSKI in Polish No 39, 26 Sep 76 p 4

[Article: "Precision and Coordination"]

[Text] The "Shield-76" allied army joint exercise, with the participation of tactical combined units and units of the Soviet Army, National People's Army of the GDR, the Czechoslovak People's Army and the Polish People's Army, is at an end. As we informed our readers, they took place on Polish territory and involved the participation of approximately 35,000 men. Conducted under difficult conditions, such as characterize today's battlefield, the exercise demonstrated impressive fighting efficiency on the part of the units involved. A high degree of coordination was achieved among staffs as well as ground and air forces. The allied joint exercise -- the periodic need for such exercises proceeds from the natural needs of troop training -- was at the same time a political manifestation of friendship and ideological solidarity of the socialist nations. Totally apart from purely military activities, many friendly get-togethers were held both in the training areas and elsewhere, get-togethers between soldiers of the brother armies as well as between participants in the exercise and representatives of the Polish people.

The following visited the exercise area: PZPR Central Committee First Secretary Edward Gierek and State Council Chairman Henryk Jablonski, as well as other party and government leaders. The guests, who were greeted by Minister of National Defense Army Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski, director of the interallied exercise, observed the sequential phases of the combat activities. Coordinated action by fighter and ground attack aircraft on the one hand and attacking armored subunits of the Polish Army on the other demanded particular military skill. Edward Gierek and Henryk Jablonski met with the defense ministers of the Warsaw Pact member nations: USSR Defense Minister Mar SU Dmitriy Ustinov, GDR Defense Minister Army Gen Heinz Hoffmann, Czechoslovak Defense Minister Army Gen Martin Dzur, Bulgarian Defense Minister Army Gen Dobri Dzhurov, Romanian Defense Minister Col Gen Ion Coman, and Hungarian Defense Minister Army Gen Lajos Czinege, as well as Cuban Defense Minister Division General Raul Gastro-Ruz, plus representatives of the armed forces of Mongolia, Vietnam, and Yugoslavia.

At this point we should like to emphasize the particular importance of the first visit to this country of the new USSR defense minister, an outstanding party and government leader and member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo -- Mar SU Dmitriy F. Ustinov. The minister headed the Soviet military delegation observing the "Shield-76" exercise. His visit to Warsaw was of an official nature; on the 10th of this month Marshal Ustinov was received by PZPR Central Committee First Secretary Edward Gierek.

We should mention that D. Ustinov has been serving as USSR Defense Minister since April of this year. During the war he served as People's Commissar and subsequently Minister of Armaments. He served from 1953 to 1957 as Minister of the Defense Industry. Subsequently he served as deputy and first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers as well as Chairman of the USSR All-Union Sovnarkom. In 1965 he joined the CPSU leadership, serving sequentially as deputy Politburo member, Central Committee secretary and member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo. He was made Marshal of the Soviet Union on 30 July of this year.

We shall return once again to the "Shield-76" exercise, in order to point to the symbolic meaning of the exercise code name, which best corresponds to actuality. This is indeed the case: the armed forces of the Warsaw Pact nations, joined by a bond of common tasks, constitute the defensive shield of our community, a shield which effectively supports the peace policy of socialism.

With the accompanying group of photographs depicting the "Shield-76" exercise, we wish to remind the readers of our statement that there will be a more extensive color photo coverage in one of the next issues of ZOLNIERZ POLSKI.

PHOTO CAPTIONS

1. p 4, upper left. Edward Gierek and Henryk Jablonski in conversation with Mar SU Dmitriy Ustinov and Minister of National Defense Army Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski during the "Shield-76" exercise.
2. p 4, upper right. Ground-to-ground missiles are both potent and effective.
3. p 4, middle left. The defense ministers of the Warsaw Pact member nations observe the exercise.
4. p 4, upper middle. Armor deploys into formation. Soon the tanks will attack.
5. p 4, middle right. Airborne infantry, possessing the greatest maneuver capabilities.
6. p 4, lower middle. Just as much depends on the performance of headquarters staffs as on practical coordination among the individual arms.
7. p 4, lower left. Night action. A beautiful and awe-inspiring sight.
8. p 4, lower right. "When after the exercise...." This little boy does not yet know what "Shield-76" means, but who at that age (and older as well) is not enthralled by uniforms and men in uniform?

Artillery Scenario

Warsaw ZOLNIERZ POLSKI in Polish No 39, 26 Sep 76 p 5

[Article by Jan Akielaszek: "How They Prepared for 'Shield-76'"]

[Text] The field maneuvers of the Warsaw Pact Joint Forces code-named "Shield-76" were a major event for our troops. Tactical combined units and subunits of ground and air forces of the National People's Army of the GDR, the Polish Army, the Soviet Army, and the Czechoslovak People's Army took part in this exercise. We relate below how the soldiers prepared for this joint exercise, that personnel which had the honor of taking part in the "Shield-76" maneuvers.

Infantry Combat Vehicles Together with Tanks

When the tank crews in Engr-Lt Andrzej Cybulski's platoon and the infantry combat vehicle crews of Engr-Lt Mark Jankowiak's platoon learned that they had been given the honor of participation in the "Shield-76" exercise, the men of both platoons were extremely pleased. These soldiers in training proceeded with redoubled energy to hone their skills.

We found them training in the field. They were conducting coordination drills. Coordinated action began with an assault phase. The first to appear at the edge of woods were the tanks. They moved out smoothly. They were followed by the nimble, swift infantry combat vehicles.

The attack picked up speed. One could see the coordination between the platoons. This would also be the case at the joint maneuvers....

Experts Performing Excellently

Soldiers were running, bent over, toward a new point of observation. They were shifting position once again. Speed and time count here. Scout-observers determine the precision of close artillery support.

"We are very proud that we have been given the honor of participation in the joint maneuvers," stated Engr-Sr Lt Zbigniew Ceglarz. Cpl Roman Marczak's reconnaissance team is taking the opportunity to sharpen their skills prior to the artillery competitions. Last year they won the title of top performers in the military district, and this year they want to be repeat winners prior to completing their military service.

We wished them success.

It was evident from their movements and precision actions that these experts were in top form. In August they had earned an average mark of 4.68 in combat and political training. Every man possesses silver and bronze "Exemplary Soldier" badges; they all sport DSS emblems and are high-rating specialists. This far-from-average group includes Cpl Roman

Marczak, Bombardier Grzegorz Sawala, computer, Bombardier Ryszard Mitek, range finder operator, Bombardier Andrzej Kolowski, scout-observer, and Cannoneer Bogdan Przyborowski, radio operator.

Precision Artillery Support

We moved over to the fire positions.

The night is spent digging emplacements. The day does not promise to be tranquil. Every so often new orders come in from the observation post. The commands "fly" fast. It is time to load the launchers.

Cpl Bernard Szczeponek's multiple-tube rocket launcher crew has been engaged in competition in the artillery subunit for several months now.

"During firing exercises and various practice drills they always beat their fellow crews by several seconds," stated the commanding officer. Cpl Bernard Szczeponek's launcher crew fully deserves to participate in the 'Shield-76' maneuvers. One can always count on them."

These words require no commentary, but what do the men themselves say about their achievements?

"When we won the DSS," stated Corporal Szczeponek, "we raised our performance demands. "We have the DSS and 'Exemplary' badges, but that does not satisfy us, we told ourselves. We set our performance requirement at the level of the silver 'Exemplary Soldier' badge, an average mark of 4.65."

"We have not quite attained it!" stated gunner Bombardier Eugeniusz Drajewski. At the 'Shield-76' exercise we shall not let them down. We shall provide close artillery support on schedule."

"This will be our second time participating in joint exercises," recalled loader Cannoneer Bernard Wozniak, "and this time we want to do the best possible job."

"A lot goes on during field maneuvers," added driver Cannoneer Josef Kawulak. "At get-togethers with our comrades in arms I am planning on trading several pennants and emblems with fellow collectors."

"We have been working hard lately in our training," emphasized loader Cannoneer Edward Muszynski. "My fellow loader, Cannoneer Jurek Drozd, and I can cut launcher loading time by several seconds, in order to give the required close artillery support as quickly as possible."

Socialist Collective

The crew of the ZSU-23-4 gun has proudly borne the DSS designation for several months now. The crew includes, in addition to the commander,

Sgt Roman Cybula, the following outstanding specialists: Senior Operator Sr Sgt Lech Gerwazik, operator Sr Sgt Mieczyslaw Pazdzior, and driver Sgt Andrzej Pazinski.

"We are very pleased," stated Sergeant Cybula, "that we have been given the honor of participation in 'Shield-76.' We realize full well the responsibility involved, but we all strongly believe that we shall not let them down. We have been drilling hard and work smoothly with the other subunits."

In the course of my reporter's reconnaissance foray, I met many other officers and men who have trained conscientiously for this important event, the "Shield-76" exercise.

PHOTO CAPTIONS

1. p 5, upper right. The socialist crew of Sgt Roman Cybula.
2. p 5, middle left. Antiaircraft gun crew members of Engr-Sr Lt Stanislaw Niemec.
3. p 5, lower left. Cannoneer Bernard Wolniak loads the launcher.

Pact Troop Cooperation

Warsaw ZOLNIERZ POLSKI in Polish No 40,3 Oct 76 pp 6, 7

[Article by Bronislaw Janicki: "Something to Remember"]

[Text] Get-togethers between leading soldiers.... Mutual barracks visits.... Exchange of performing groups.... Mutual athletic competitions.... These and other similar forms of contacts among the soldiers of the brother armies have long traditions, so long that, although they are useful, they have begun to become a certain kind of stereotyped pattern, and departures from this rigid pattern have not been sufficient to be able to say that the men would never forget them.

Lasting remembrances.... The fathers and grandfathers of today's soldiers, veterans of the Vistula and the Volga, still remember today how in those years "Pole and Russian ate from the same pot." It seemed right to continue these fine traditions of friendship between the soldiers of the Polish Army and the Soviet Army from World War II.

That period, however, was not only a time of commonly-fought battles but also weeks and months spent together under field, camp conditions, when for both "the forest rustled all around," and "Katyusha went out to the river bank," and simply training was the content of those days. Today's soldiers spend a good deal of time in the field and in field camps, under conditions which to some extent recreate the conditions of yesteryear.

No sooner said than done. There have now been organized several get-togethers for soldiers from units of the Pomeranian Military District and the Soviet Army Northern Group of Forces at two joint field training camps, hosted alternately by Polish and Soviet soldiers. Too little has been said about these get-togethers. They took place in mid-summer, during the summer training period, and might better be called joint training activities. Both the hosts and guests came to these activities with the standard complement of weapons and equipment. The mechanized subunits came with infantry combat vehicles and armored subunits with tanks, which, there is no need to add, were spotlessly clean.

There was an opportunity for comparisons, not so much of weapons and equipment, since they were the products of the same weapons plants, as the minor improvements employed by both sides, and servicing and maintenance methods and results obtained at various kinds of training drills on this equipment.

This did not apply only to weapons and equipment but also uniforms and personal gear (an excellent occasion to learn once and for all the ranks, badges and decorations employed in the two armies), the organizational structure of units, and the principles of command, training, and indoctrination.

Friendship does not exclude competition. Athletic and technical efficiency competitions, which are extremely popular, would be held at these camp get-togethers, not necessarily held between representatives of the two sides, but also between related groups, involving the best athletes among all tankers or infantrymen.

The men would eat together, with military pea soup at the Polish field camp and Ukrainian borscht at the Soviet, as national offerings. Adjoining tent clubhouses encouraged the soldiers to visit one another after training activities and to spend time together playing the guitar, chess, billiards, or watching movies. Some services were performed jointly; when the duty officer, for example, was a Soviet "tovarishch," his assistant would be a Polish "drug," and vice versa. The need to understand one another resulted in us speaking Russian quite well after a couple of weeks, while they learned to speak Polish; it would be difficult to achieve such results even after an extensive language course. Those Poles who had not been fully aware that soldiers of more than 10 different nationalities serve in the Soviet Army could witness it with their own eyes, as they had the opportunity to become acquainted with and even make friends with Russians and Ukrainians, Georgians and Armenians, Latvians and Lithuanians -- the list goes on and on....

It is a typical daily sight at the camp to see Polish and Soviet soldiers strolling down the tent-lined camp streets. When a tired swimmer from one army would reach the edge of the pool, a soldier from the other army would extend a helping hand. At the outdoor movies the camp hosts would take care of the "dubbing" of the films being shown, with each guest seated by a "translator." During these field camp sessions there were hundreds

of repetitions of the famous photograph from the war showing two fighting men from the brother armies having a smoke together.

A dual objective was achieved. In addition to strengthening ties of friendship between Polish and Soviet soldiers, one more bridge was built between the past and the present.

All this does not mean that there do not yet exist more attractive and significant forms of contacts between the soldiers of the armies of the nations of the socialist community. Certainly joint exercises such as the recently-completed "Shield-76" maneuvers are one such form, incomparable with any others. Carrying out joint missions at joint exercises, the soldiers of the brother armies become better acquainted with one another, learn together the art of modern combat, better understand their internationalist duty, and gain even greater mutual respect and friendship, trust and mutual understanding. One can state with full justification that joint exercises constitute a genuine school of fraternal friendship and comradeship in arms for the soldiers of the armies of the Warsaw Pact member nations.

But you will probably admit that joint field training camp activities, one example of which is shown in our photographs -- in the training area of our Soviet comrades in arms -- are also an important activity!

PHOTO CAPTIONS

- 1-2. p 6. Adjoining tent clubhouses encouraged the men to visit one another and spend leisure time together following training activities.
3. p 6. The need to understand one another resulted in the comrades in arms from the two armies making considerable progress with the Polish and Russian languages....
4. p 6. Upon the completion of sports competitions, results must be totaled up "for the record."
5. p 7. Real friends like to share pictures of their girls....
6. p 7. The common mess at the field camp hosted by Soviet soldiers -- hence Ukrainian borscht was one of the items on the menu.
7. p 7. Common truck and tank motor pool containing equipment from "both sides," equipment on which the participants in the field camp obtained standard training.
- 8-9. p 7. Two heads are better than one, and in addition it is an opportunity to compare equipment servicing and maintenance techniques.

Shield-76 Armor-Infantry-Air Force Scenario

Warsaw ZOLNIERZ POLSKI in Polish No 41,10 Oct 76 pp 12, 16

[Article by Jan Budzinski: "Tempering the Shield"]

[Text] ..."Aggressor" forces, which were seeking persistently to break through, were checked by vigorous counteraction by friendly troops. A mechanized battalion of the Czechoslovak People's Army, organized into company and platoon positions adapted to a perimeter defense, was containing the "aggressor's" lead units forward of the FEBA. The higher-echelon commander decided in this situation to commit to battle the support echelon, an armored combined unit of the Polish Army, with the mission of breaking through in that sector and crushing the main "aggressor" forces on the approaches at depth.

Engagement of the armored forces was preceded by between 10 and 20 minutes of preliminary bombardment, involving close-support aircraft and artillery. The roar of low-flying, ground-grazing fighter-attack aircraft merged with the mighty artillery bombardment. Rocket artillery was delivering fire from all tubes, backed up by heavy howitzers. The horizon deep in the defenses was illuminated simultaneously by a red glow and the flash of bursts. Columns of fire and smoke rose into the sky. A moment later the sound of the shellburst would reach us. The ground shook. The guns had not yet fallen silent, and isolated shellbursts could still be heard, when the tanks entered battle. A regiment which had distinguished itself with victorious battles on the Neisse, at Dresden and Bautzen in World War II entered battle in approach march formation, with unfurled standards, festooned by ribbons of the Order of Military Virtue and the Grunwald Cross.

The steel colossi deployed into combat formation at full speed. The tank guns opened fire. Supported by the fire of all the weapons of the Czechoslovak battalion, they smash into the "aggressor" force like an armor avalanche. Helicopter gunships, hugging the ground, fly over in combat formation. They support the tank assault with antitank missiles.

The proceedings were being observed from an adjacent hill, the observers being concealed under a camouflage net: Edward Gierek and Henryk Jablonski, who were being briefed by the director of the interallied "Shield-76" exercise, Army Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski, Minister of National Defense of the PPR. Also on a friendship visit to Poland, heading a Soviet military delegation, was USSR Defense Minister Mar SU Dmitriy Ustinov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo. Also present were the defense ministers of Czechoslovakia and the GDR, Army Gen Martin Dzur and Army Gen Heinz Hoffmann, as German and Czechoslovak units were taking part in the joint exercise on Polish territory, as well as the defense ministers of the other Warsaw Pact member nations and Cuba, plus military delegations from Mongolia, Vietnam and Yugoslavia. Also invited to the exercise, pursuant to the Helsinki Agreement, were military observers from interested nations: Sweden, Norway, Denmark, and Austria.

...The "aggressor" refused to yield, was continuing to offer resistance, and was also engaging aircraft. The approaching hostile aircraft were met with fire delivered by antiaircraft artillery, surface-to-air missiles fired from deep positions and from launchers accompanying the combat formation of the attacking troops, antiaircraft guns and heavy-caliber machine-guns mounted on tanks. Even defending infantry was delivering concentrated small-arms fire.

Additional tank subunits engaged, supported by fire from self-propelled howitzers and helicopters. A huge cloud of fire, smoke and dust thrown up by the tracked combat vehicles hung over the training area. The ground was in flames. It was both a terrifying and magnificent sight. The might of modern equipment harnessed in the service of defense arouses a feeling of security. But the greatest amazement is evoked by the men who have mastered this potent hardware to the outer limits of excellence, who are able to operate it expertly on today's battlefield. When one observes these men, in that distant training area, one becomes further convinced that the defense of Poland and our entire socialist community is in strong, sure hands.

This was the case throughout the "Shield-76" exercise. Both when we were observing in action units of the Czechoslovak People's Army, or units of the National People's Army of the GDR, and when we were viewing the outstanding performance of Soviet troops crossing a broad river in a hasty river-crossing operation or attacking with an airborne assault force an "aggressor" force deep behind enemy lines.

On the last day of the exercise, at a festive friendship and brotherhood in arms meeting, Defense Minister Army Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski reported to Edward Gierek, First Secretary of the PZPR Central Committee: "The troops participating in the exercise demonstrated a high degree of combat efficiency, the ability flawlessly to perform highly complex missions, and expertise in handling their weapons and equipment."

The "Shield-76" exercise was at the same time a great patriotic and internationalist display of friendship and brotherhood of arms among the armies of the Warsaw Pact. In the period preceding the exercise there were held dozens of get-togethers and friendship evenings; soldiers of the four brother armies met with the Polish worker class at a great many industrial enterprises, honored the memories of men of the Soviet Army and of the Polish People's Army who gave their lives for the liberation of Poland, and undertook symbolic public-spirited actions in the towns of Pomerania and the Lubsko area, leaving behind an indelible mark. The brotherhood in arms also found concrete form in the exercise areas, where soldiers of the Polish Army and the Czechoslovak People's Army, the National People's Army of the GDR and the Soviet Army worked in coordination, performing training missions.

Edward Gierek expressed the profound significance of the exercise in his address at the Friendship and Brotherhood in Arms Meeting, when he stated

to the soldiers: "The combat training and political indoctrination results achieved by you constitute a valuable contribution toward strengthening our defensive alliance.... We must continue to maintain the requisite vigilance, comprehensively and effectively securing the peace offensive of socialism, strengthening the defense of the socialist community, for détente is a function of the comprehensive development dynamics of the socialist countries, effectively shielded by their reliable defensive might. Proceeding from this relationship is the patriotic and internationalist status of military service, the international significance of the defense potential unified within the Warsaw Pact."

PHOTO CAPTIONS

1. p 12. In the exercise area -- in the foreground: PZPR Central Committee First Secretary Edward Gierek, USSR Defense Minister Mar SU Dmitriy Ustinov, and Minister of National Defense Army Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski.
2. p 16. The high point of the interallied "Shield-76" exercise was the concluding friendship meeting.

8817

CSO: 8041/1245

BULGARIA

GOVERNMENT ESTABLISHES NEW SYSTEM FOR POPULATION REGISTRATION

Sofia DURZHAVEN VESTNIK in Bulgarian 8 Apr 77 pp 305-306

[Council of Ministers Decree No. 15, Dated 11 March 1977 on the Application of a Uniform System for Civil Registration and Administrative Services to the Population]

[Text] The Council of Ministers decrees:

Article 1. (1) The Committee for the Uniform Social Information System shall be entrusted with the management and coordination of the application and development of the Uniform System for Civil Registration and Administrative Services to the Population (ESGRAON).

(2) The Committee for the Uniform Social Information System, and the executive committees of okrug people's councils and of the Sofia City People's Council shall:

1. Organize the application and operation of the system as per the indicators of Appendix No. 1 [not included];
2. Make a survey from 1 to 30 November 1977 to collect the necessary data.

Article 2. All Bulgarian citizens and foreigners with permanent residence permits shall be subject to civil registration.

Article 3. The use of a uniform civil number for all Bulgarian citizens and foreigners subject to civil registration shall be concluded on 31 December 1977.

Article 4. (1) An individual registration card based on a model approved by the Committee for the Uniform Social Information System, coordinated with the Commission on the Executive Committees of People's Councils of the Council of Ministers, shall be filled for every citizen.

(2) Before 31 March 1978 the obshtina people's councils and their constituent villages keeping civil status records shall set up new population records on the basis of the individual registration cards. The current population records shall be kept until 31 December 1979, after which they shall be filed and used for reference purposes.

Article 5. (1) Information blocks on technical carriers suitable for computer processing shall be established based on population record data.

(2) Ministries and other departments whose computer centers handle population information blocks are directed to insure their upkeep and protection from destruction and the use of the data by legitimately entitled individuals and organizations only. The Committee for the Uniform Social Information System and the Ministry of Justice shall issue an instruction on the procedure governing the utilization of the data of the information population blocks by individuals, and state and public organizations.

(3) The establishment and upkeep in the country of blocks containing information on citizens, entirely or partially duplicating the ESGRAON data shall be allowed only by permission of the Committee for the Uniform Social Information System.

Article 6. (1) The Committee for the Uniform Social Information System shall provide enterprises, establishments, and organizations combined information on citizens through the ESGRAON; the obshtina people's councils shall provide administrative services to the citizens in accordance with the established procedure as per Article 5, paragraph 2.

(2) Institutions, organizations, and their branches must submit, within the deadlines stipulated by the Committee for the Uniform Social Information System, report to the obshtina people's councils and the latter, through the okrug people's councils, to the respective computer centers, to bring up to date the data included in the individual registration cards of the citizens.

Article 7. The Committee for the Uniform Social Information System shall provide the technical facilities for the operation of the system; in the case of Sofia City the computer equipment of the Sofia City People's Council shall be used.

Article 8. The Committee for Science, Technical Progress, and Higher Education shall organize scientific and technical expert councils on basic problems related to the establishment and development of ESGRAON; it shall formulate programs and finance developments for the system.

Article 9. (1) In coordination with the Commission on Executive Committees of People's Councils under the Council of Ministers, and the other interested departments such as the Committee for Science, Technical Progress,

and Higher Education, the Ministry of National Defense, the Ministry of Internal Affairs, and the Ministry of Justice, the Committee for the Uniform Social Information System shall issue instructions and other regulations on the functioning of the system.

(2) The Committee for the Uniform Social Information System shall set up a coordination council for the ESGRAON which shall include representatives of the Committee for Science, Technical Progress, and Higher Education, the Ministry of Justice, the Ministry of Internal Affairs, and the Commission on Executive Committees of People's Councils of the Council of Ministers, to resolve problems arising in the course of the application and operation of the system.

Concluding stipulations

#1. The Civil Status Ordinance (DV No 75, 1975) shall be amended and supplemented as per Appendix No 2 [not included].

#2. Points 3 and 4 of Council of Ministers bureau Order No. 20 of 1976 are deleted.

Chairman of the Council of Ministers: St. Todorov

General Secretary of the Council of Ministers: Iv. Shpatov

5003
CSO: 2200

BULGARIA

GOVERNMENT DECREES CERTAIN REORGANIZATION IN CHEMICAL INDUSTRY

Sofia DURZHAVEN VESTNIK in Bulgarian 8 Apr 77 pp 309-310

[Council of Ministers Bureau Order No 30, Dated 18 March 1977, on the Establishment of the "Khimkomplekt Engineering Economic Organization" under the Ministry of Chemical Industry]

[Text] Council of Ministers Bureau Order:

1. The Khimkomplekt Engineering Economic Organization shall be established as of 1 April 1977 under the Ministry of Chemical Industry with main seat in Sofia and with the following object of activities: study, design, modernization, reconstruction, and complementing of machines and equipment and construction and commissioning of complete chemical industry projects at home and abroad.

2. The Engineering Economic Organization shall be established on the basis of the following facilities:

a. Khimproekt Complex Study and Design Institute, Sofia; Neftokhimproekt Complex Study and Design Institute, Burgas; Plastproekt Design Organization, Sofia; Farmproekt Design Organization, Sofia; Complex Scientific Research and Design Institute, Burgas; and Central Automation Laboratory, Sofia;

b. Scientific Research Institute of Chemical and Rubber Industry; Scientific Research Institute of Petroleum Refining and Petrochemistry, Burgas; Scientific Research Institute of the Cellulose-Paper Industry, Sofia; and Scientific Research Institute of the Chemical-Pharmaceutical Industry, Sofia.

The inclusion of the institutes as per letter "b" shall be gradual, following the establishment of the necessary conditions, in accordance with a program approved by the Minister of Chemical Industry and coordinated with the chairman of the Committee for Science, Technical Progress, and Higher Education. Prior to their inclusion, the activities of such institutes shall be closely integrated with the activities of the Khimkomplekt Engineering Economic Organization and directed toward providing scientific support for the implementation of its tasks.

3. The Khimkomplekt Engineering Economic Organization shall also take over the organization of the designing, and procurement of machines and equipment and investment control so far carried out by the central administration of the Ministry of Chemical Industry, the investor units of economic organizations, and local investor directorates. The personnel transferred from the central administration of the Ministry of Chemical Industry to the Khimkomplekt Engineering Economic Organization shall receive the wages stipulated in the table of organizations of the Ministry of Chemical Industry prior to the enactment of the Uniform Table of Organization.

4. The Khimkomplekt Engineering Economic Organization shall assume the assets and liabilities as of 31 March 1977 and the other rights and obligations of organizations transferred under its jurisdiction as of 1 April 1977; those of the remaining organizations shall be assumed as of the date of their transfer.

Chairman of the Council of Ministers: St. Todorov

General Secretary of the Council of Ministers: Iv. Shpatov

Order No. 32, dated 18 March 1977, on the establishment of an economic combine for the utilization of rubber and plastic waste under the Ministry of Supply and State Reserves

Council of Ministers Bureau Order:

1. An economic combine for the utilization of rubber and plastic waste shall be set up as of 1 April 1977 under the Minsitry of Supply and State Reserves, as a separate juridical person, with main seat in Elin Pelin and following object of activities: processing of rubber and plastic waste into polymer materials and goods; production of modified products from plastic and rubber waste (regenerated rubber, ground rubber, rubber powder, plastic granules, and others); production of irrigation installations, systems, spreaders, and others, and spare parts for the same; installation of automated irrigation systems with sinking sprayers; elaboration of new technologies and plans for the effective application of such activities and their scientific servicing.

The following shall be included in the economic combine for the utilization of rubber and plastic waste: Krustan Rakovski Plant, Elin Pelin, from the Agrokomplekt ISO [Engineering Economic Organization]; G. Ganev Plant, Purvomay, from the Ministry of Supply and State Reserves; and Khimik Shop, Asenovgrad of the Asenova Krepost Plant of the Plastics and Rubber DSO [State Economic Trust]

The management of the Krustan Rakovski Plant, in Elin Pelin, the base enterprise, shall perform the management functions and tasks of the economic combine.

2. The economic combine for the utilization of rubber and plastic waste shall assume the corresponding assets and liabilities and the other rights and obligations of the branches and units included within it as of 31 December 1976.

Chairman of the Council of Ministers: St. Todorov

General Secretary of the Council of Ministers: Iv. Shpatov

5003
CSO: 2200

ROMANIA

DECREE ON FOREIGNERS STUDYING IN ROMANIA

Bucharest BULETINUL OFICIAL in Romanian Part I No 32, 21 Apr 77 p 1

/Decree of the Council of State, issued 15 April 1977, on Accepting Foreign Citizens To Study in the Socialist Republic of Romania at Their Own Expense/

/Text/ The Council of State of the Socialist Republic of Romania decrees the following:

Article 1. The Ministry of Education and Instruction is authorized to approve accepting foreign citizens to study in the Socialist Republic of Romania at their own expense on the basis of requests received from governments, international organizations, associations, institutes or enterprises abroad or individual applications.

Article 2. The provisions of Article 1 also apply to Romanian citizens living abroad as well as Romanian citizens who have been given authorization to marry foreign citizens and who have requested to live abroad following the marriage but who have not yet left Romania.

Article 3. (1) To cover the costs of schooling, support and medical assistance under the conditions established for Romanian pupils and students, the persons provided in Articles 1 and 2 will pay the taxes provided in the Appendix* which is in integral part of this decree to the Ministry of Education and Instruction in free currency through bank transfers or directly in real currency and checks.

* The Appendix will be sent to the institutes concerned.

(2) The countervalue in lei of the taxes transferred or received, calculated at the rate of exchange in effect, is transferred to the account of the Ministry of Education and Instruction, the educational institutes or research units, according to the case.

Article 4. (1) The provisions of Article 3 do not apply to foreign citizens studying in the Socialist Republic of Romania on the basis of agreements concluded between Romania and other states and which stipulate other conditions for supporting the costs of schooling, support and medical assistance during the period of study.

(2) Also, the provisions of Article 3 do not apply to personnel of official foreign representatives in the Socialist Republic of Romania--embassies, consular offices and economic agencies--or members of their families to the extent to which, on a reciprocal basis, the personnel of official representations of the Socialist Republic of Romania abroad and members of their families are ensured free schooling and medical assistance in those countries.

Article 5. This decree is to apply starting with the 1977-1978 school year.

8071

CSO: 2700

ROMANIA

DECREE REGULATES SERVICES TO FOREIGNERS

Bucharest BULETINUL OFICIAL in Romanian Part I No 32,21 Apr 77 pp 2-3

/Decree of the Council of State, issued 15 April 1977, on the Manner in Which Romanian Citizens Can Provide Services to Foreign Legal Persons, Their Representatives and Foreign Physical Persons Who Carry Out Activity on the Territory of the Socialist Republic of Romania/

/Text/ The Council of State of the Socialist Republic of Romania decrees the following:

Article 1. (1) Foreign legal persons, their representatives and foreign physical persons who carry out activity on the territory of the Socialist Republic of Romania can use services provided by Romanian citizens in accordance with this decree only on the basis of contracts concluded as follows:

A. By the Office for Service to the Diplomatic Corps with:

- a) Diplomatic missions, consular offices, consular-commercial representatives and economic or commercial representatives of foreign states and members or employees of them who are in the records of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs;
- b) International organizations under UN sponsorship and foreign personnel of them and UN experts working on UN projects;
- c) Representatives of CEMA or intergovernmental economic organizations operating in the Socialist Republic of Romania on the basis of conventions and foreign personnel of them;
- d) Offices of foreign press, radio and television agencies and employees of them and foreign press correspondents;

- e) The cultural centers and libraries of foreign states established on the basis of government agreements and foreign employees of them;
- B) By the Chamber of Trade and Industry of Romania with:
 - a) Commercial representatives of foreign economic firms and organizations authorized to operate in the Socialist Republic of Romania in accordance with the provisions of Decree No 15/1971 and foreign personnel of them;
 - b) Branches of banks operating on the basis of conventions and foreign personnel of them;
 - c) Commercial representatives of state enterprises in certain socialist countries operating alongside the economic representatives of the particular states and foreign personnel of them;
 - d) Offices of foreign transport agencies (air, sea, river, railroad and highway), representatives (offices) of foreign tourist agencies and foreign employees of them;
 - e) Any other categories of foreign legal persons, their representatives or foreign physical persons who carry out activity on the territory of the Socialist Republic of Romania.

(2) Foreign legal persons, their representatives or foreign physical persons are exempt from the provisions of paragraph 1 if it has been established otherwise by agreements concluded between the Socialist Republic of Romania and other states.

Article 2. (1) The contract to provide services is concluded in written form for a period established by joint agreement between the sides and is extended under the same conditions if no side shows its intention to give it up at least 30 days before it expires.

(2) The rights and obligations of the contracting sides are established by contract.

(3) The contract can be canceled before expiration of the period on the initiative of either side with 30 days' notice.

Article 3. (1) Foreign legal persons, their representatives and foreign physical persons are to pay the amounts provided in the tariffs in Appendices Nos 1 and 2* for services provided on the basis of the contract concluded with the Office for Service to the Diplomatic Corps or the Chamber of Trade and Industry of the Socialist Republic of Romania, according to the case.

* The appendices will be sent to the concerned institutes.

(2) Payment can be made from the reserves in the accounts opened at the Romanian Bank of Foreign Trade or the National Bank of the Socialist Republic of Romania, supplied with amounts in currency or through bank transfer to the Office for Service to the Diplomatic Corps or the Chamber of Trade and Industry of the Socialist Republic of Romania, according to the case, as well as directly in currency. The diplomatic missions, consular offices and consular-commercial representatives can also make payment in lei from the amounts made from operations carried out in the Socialist Republic of Romania under conditions of the law.

(3) Foreign legal persons, their representatives and foreign physical persons are to pay the proper amounts as provided in the tariffs in advance for a 1-month period upon concluding of the contract.

(4) Cancellation of the contract without respect for notification 30 days in advance means paying damages equal to the amounts provided in the tariffs and calculated for a 1-month period.

(5) The tariffs provided in Appendices Nos 1 and 2 are increased by up to 25 percent if, by the nature of the work, the Romanian citizens providing the services continually work beyond the normal working program and are reduced by up to 25 percent in the case where the foreign legal persons, their representatives and foreign physical persons provide housing and food for the particular citizens.

(6) The Ministry of Finance together with the Ministry of Labor, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Ministry of Foreign Trade and International Economic Cooperation and the Chamber of Trade and Industry of the Socialist Republic of Romania can change the level of tariffs provided in Appendices Nos 12 and 13 to correspond with the rise in domestic salaries in lei and in the case of large changes in the currency rate on international monetary markets or in the level of foreign prices and they can add on to Appendices Nos 1 and 2 with new jobs establishing appropriate tariffs.

(7) The Ministry of Labor together with the Ministry of Finance can make the jobs provided in Appendices Nos 1 and 2 equal to those approved by Law No 57/1974.

Article 4. (1) Romanian citizens who provide services to foreign legal persons, their representatives and foreign physical persons conclude work contracts for an undetermined or determined length of time with the Office for Service to the Diplomatic Corps or the Chamber of Trade and Industry of the Socialist Republic of Romania, according to the case, benefiting from all the rights and obligations provided by legislation of the Socialist Republic

of Romania for personnel employed in state socialist units.

(2) Payment of appropriate salaries is made in lei at the level of those approved for the special types of foreign trade enterprises. For jobs and trades not found in the listings of these enterprises payment is made at the level of salaries into which the particular jobs and trades fit.

(3) For certain jobs requiring special conditions or training or involving an increased degree of difficulty in carrying out the activity, the Office for Service to the Diplomatic Corps and the Chamber of Trade and Industry of the Socialist Republic of Romania, with the agreement of the Ministry of Labor and the Ministry of Finance, can utilize the tariff salaries which are up to 20 percent higher.

(4) In the case where Romanian citizens work beyond the normal length of work established by law and the beneficiaries pay increased tariffs for the particular services, the employees concerned receive higher salaries in lei to correspond with the percentage by which the tariffs for providing of services were increased.

(5) In the situation where foreign legal persons, their representatives and foreign physical persons ensure housing and food, the appropriate amounts in lei are withheld from the salary up to the percentage by which the tariffs in Appendices Nos 1 and 2 were reduced in accordance with Article 3(5) of this decree.

(6) Romanian citizens receive rights in lei, with respect for the provisions of Article 44, paragraph 6, and Article 61 of Law No 57/1974, for prizes, bonuses or compensation given by foreign legal persons, their representatives and foreign physical persons beyond the tariffs provided in Appendices Nos 1 and 2.

Article 5. (1) The case of the person employed to work for foreign persons as provided in Article 1 in violation of the provisions of this decree is a violation and punishable by a fine of from 2,000 to 5,000 lei.

(2) Establishment of the violation is made by the financial control organs of the Ministry of Finance.

(3) The particular legal report ceases according to law on the date the report recording the violation is finally made.

(4) The provisions of this article join with the provisions of Law No 32/1968 on Establishing and Penalizing Violations.

Article 6. Romanian citizens employed by the Office for Service to the Diplomatic Corps or by the Chamber of Trade and Industry of the Socialist Republic of Romania to provide services to foreign legal persons, their representatives and foreign physical persons as provided in Article 1 are included in the average number of permanent personnel on the staff of these units or in the salary fund for work by activities without quarterly recording according to the case.

Article 7. The State Planning Committee and the Ministry of Finance will make appropriate additions from the plan reserve to the 1977 plan indicators of work and payment for work of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the House of Trade and Industry of the Socialist Republic of Romania and will introduce changes into their economic and financial plans resulting from application of the provisions of this decree.

Article 8. The provisions of this decree also apply to foreign citizens residing in the Socialist Republic of Romania.

Article 9. It is to be provided in the contracts concluded in accordance with Article 1B) of this decree that beneficiaries of services are responsible with the physical persons providing the services that are the subject of the contracts for damages resulting from illegal acts committed by these persons while carrying out their job activities.

Article 10. Personnel employed in the Office for Service to the Diplomatic Corps or the Chamber of Trade and Industry of the Socialist Republic of Romania, with a view to providing services which are the subject of the contracts concluded by them, cannot take on another job in the Socialist Republic of Romania nor can they provide services other than those which are the subject of the particular contracts.

Article 11. The provisions of this decree also apply accordingly to the contracts on providing occasional services or those concluded for a period less than 30 days. In these situations conclusion of the contract in written form is not required.

Article 12. On the date that this decree goes into effect, Article 1d) of Council of Ministers Decision No 242/1951 on Establishment of the Office for Service to the Diplomatic Corps, Chapter III of Decree No 15/1971 on Authorization and Operation of Representatives of Commercial Firms and Foreign Economic Organizations in the Socialist Republic of Romania as well as any other contrary provisions are canceled.

Article 13. This decree goes into effect 90 days from the date

Article 13. This decree goes into effect 90 days from the date of its publication in BULETINUL OFICIAL AL REPUBLICII SOCIALISTE ROMANIA.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Chamber of Trade and Industry of the Socialist Republic of Romania are to make proposals for organizing the Office for Service the Diplomatic Corp and the Argus office, respectively, until the decree goes into effect for the purpose of fulfilling the tasks resulting from this decree.

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YUGOSLAVIA

NEW EDITION OF ENCYCLOPEDIA IN PREPARATION

Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 11 Apr 77 p 12

[Article by D. Pavesic: "Our Country in a Million Encyclopedia Lines"]

[Text] Opatija, 10 April.--The second edition of the "Encyclopedia of Yugoslavia," which the Yugoslav Lexicographic Bureau is just beginning to prepare, will have 10 volumes in Serbo-Croatian, the first of which will be coming off the press in 1978. Expanded by two volumes from the eight-volume first edition, this second edition will contain approximately a million lines of print and will be completed in a decade. The additions, according to deputy director Ivo Cecic of the Yugoslav Lexicographic Bureau, comprise primarily significant changes in the development of self-management and new social relationships since the publication of the first edition, overall developments in the economy and culture that have occurred in the meantime, the development of the various parts of our country, and the concept of nationwide defense and social self-protection. More space will be devoted in the new edition to articles concerning the conduct of our international relations and nonalignment policy and to articles concerning the role of the LCY in the international workers' and communist movement.

This edition, in the opinion of the publishers, is the grandest project of its kind in our history. It will also entail the publication of the encyclopedia in Slovenian, Macedonian, Albanian, and Hungarian. An abridged two-volume version in English will offer the most significant facts about the constituent peoples and ethnic groups of Yugoslavia.

According to the agreement reached at the most recent meeting of the central editorial board of the Yugoslav Lexicographic Bureau at Opatija, which was attended by editors-in-chief and secretaries from all six Yugoslav republics and the two autonomous provinces as well as from the party and military editorial boards, approximately 2,000 academicians, scholars, and experts from all over Yugoslavia will be involved in this unique program. In addition, the various editorial boards will set up consultative meetings with experts. Special attention is to be devoted to the party and military editorial boards so that these two important fields are systematically treated in the encyclopedia. Model outlines for contributions and criteria

for inclusion were adopted during the 3-day session at Opatija, and an alphabetical index for the whole program will be finished by mid-year, so the participants agreed to make use of sociopolitical factors to accelerate the signing of a social accord concerning the financing of this significant undertaking in publishing. The suggestion was made here to sign the social accord in May.

Since the central editorial board has resolved to proceed to the direct preparation of works for the publication of the first volume, the overall schedule for the publication of the various volumes has been agreed upon. Once the first volume in Serbo-Croatian has appeared, work will begin immediately on the Hungarian-language and Albanian-language versions.

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